

Office No. 32 Pleasant Street
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two dollars a year in advance or \$3 at the
end of the year.

ADVERTISING.

For one square, 10 lines, or less, 3 insertions
\$1.00
Each additional insertion 50c
Three months 3.50
Six months 6.00
One year 10.00

Encourage Home Institutions
GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
OF KENTUCKY.

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, \$200,000.

OFFICE, 192 MAIN STREET, Louisville.
WILL issue policies on farm and city prop-
erty; also on merchandise, for any
term not exceeding five years, at rates as
low as the prompt payment of losses will
permit.
J. D. BONDURANT, President,
H. C. PRICE, Vice President,
JOHN M. WINSTON, Sec'y & Treas.
J. W. LINGTON, General Agent.
Dec. 20, 1886.

DR. H. RUTHERFORD,
TAKES this opportunity to return his
thanks to the people of Cynthiana,
and Harrison county, for their liberal patron-
age, and will endeavor to merit its continu-
ance by strict attention to his patients. Hav-
ing had thirty years' experience in the
practice of the various branches of the
Medical Profession, he hopes to be able to
give general satisfaction.
Office at Shawhan's Drug-Store. Resid-
ence, Main St., opposite I. T. Maitlin's resi-
dence.
Aug. 23th, 1886.

Drs. McNEES & BALTZELLE
HAVING associated themselves in the
practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.,
would respectfully inform the public that
they are prepared to treat
ALL FORMS OF DISEASE.
Upon the most scientific principles, irrespec-
tive of systems. Special attention given to
the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and dis-
eases peculiar to females.
OFFICE—Pleasant street, west of Main.
W. T. McNEES,
T. W. BALTZELLE.
Oct 18, 1886

Peckover & Co., Dentists,
CYNTHIANA & PARIS.
Having opened an office in Cynthi-
ana, will be pleased to see their old
patrons and the public generally at any time.
All work done at Cincinnati prices, and in a
satisfactory manner. Prompt attention given
to calls in the country. Office over North-
cott's Store.
Nov. 30, 1886

D. A. GIVENS,
Dealer in fancy and staple Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queens-
ware, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.
CYNTHIANA, KY.
Oct 27, 86

George Hehr, Blacksmith,
Shop on Walnut Street, Cynthiana, Ky.
ALL new Work entrusted to
him will be done on reasonable
terms, and Horse-Shoeing done
according to nature. Everything done in my
line will be done with promptness and to
suit those who may favor me with their cus-
tom. He is also a FARRIER, and under-
stands the diseases of horses.
April 26, 86

George Hehr, Blacksmith,
Shop on Walnut Street, Cynthiana, Ky.
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stands the diseases of horses.
April 26, 86

Buildings and Contractors,
CYNTHIANA, KY.
Are prepared to contract and build Houses,
and finish them in a style to suit. All kinds
of building material, consisting of every de-
scription of Lumber, Shingles and Lath, on
hand and for sale.
Mar 22, 1886

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Broad Street, Selma, Ala.
References—First National Bank, J. C.
Graham & Co. of Selma, Alabama.
Agents for the sale of Western Produce
May 3, 1886

CYNTHIANA HOUSE.
Main street, nearly opposite the Court
House, Cynthiana, Ky. F. ROBITZER,
Proprietor.
Oct 25-65tf

ELLISTON HOUSE.
Corner Russell and Pike streets,
Covington, Ky.
I have leased the Elliston House for a term
of years, and will be pleased to have the old
friends of the house give me a call, and all
of my old friends and the public generally,
and I will endeavor to attend to their wants
by giving them the best market affords.
I have reduced the fare to \$2.00 per day.
Jan 18, 86 H. E. BOSWELL.

PLANTER'S HOUSE.
Late Magnolia House, Madison Street,
between Pike and Seventh, Covington, Ky.
This house is located in the central portion,
with first class accommodations. It has re-
cently been renovated and refurnished, with
the best of furniture. The table will be fur-
nished with everything the market affords.
—charges moderate.
Jul 1, 86 W. W. SMITH, Prop'r.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 17, 1886.
AFTER thanking the traveling public for
their past liberal patronage, I take
pleasure in saying that I have this day as-
sociated with me the

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Mr. W. A. THURSTON, long and well
known as the proprietor of that most excel-
lent hotel the Bonaparte House, of Paris, Ky.,
and to his hosts of friends I need only say
that he is still a live hotel-keeper, and knows
well the wants of the public.
N. WEARE.
Having associated ourselves together in the
well-known Metropolitan Hotel, we would
say that the house is in splendid condition;
for convenience, style and comfort is not sur-
passed by any hotel in the city; and we hope
by giving prompt personal attention to the
wants of our guests, to give satisfaction to
any and all who may be pleased to call upon
us. We will add that while others are charg-
ing \$5.00 and \$1.50, we are charging only
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY. Hoping
to have many friends.
We are, respectfully,
Nov 22 WEARE & THURSTON.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY warn all persons from passing
through hunting with gun or dog, or
throwing down fences on either of my
farms, under penalty of prosecution.
Feb 14-87 GEORGE STUMP.

THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

VOL. XII.

CYNTHIANA, KY., FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

NO. 50.

FORGET NOT THE FIELD.

For the Cynthiana News.
Forget not the field where they perished,
The truest, the last of the brave.
All gone, and the bright hopes we cherish-
ed,
Gone with them, and quenched in the
grave.

Oh! could we from death but recover,
Those hearts as the boundless before,
In the face of high heaven to figure over,
That combat for freedom once more.

Could the chain for an instant be riven,
Which tyranny flung round us then,
No, tis not in man, not in Heaven,
To let tyranny bind it again.

But 'tis past, and though blazoned in story,
The name of our victor may be,
Accurate is the march of that glory,
Which treads o'er the hearts of the free.

Far dearer the grave or the prison,
Hallowed by our patriots' name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen,
On liberty's ruins to fame.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY! JAN. 29, 1867.

Mr. Helm, from the Committee on
Federal Relations, to whom was re-
ferred the resolution offered by Mr.
Chandler in relation to the call of a
National Democratic Convention,
made the following report, which was
ordered to be printed, viz:

"Resolved by the General Assem-
bly of the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky. That the General Assembly
favor the calling of a National Demo-
cratic Convention of all the States, to
be held in the city of Louisville, at
an early day, for the purpose of tak-
ing into consideration such measures
as will promote the public welfare,
maintain inviolable the Constitution
of our fathers, the enforcement of
constitutional law, and to bring to
bear the whole power and influence of
National Democracy to the support
of the President in his efforts to re-
store the Union, now discovered by
the unconstitutional revolutionary
acts of Congress."

The Committee on Federal Relations,
to whom was referred the above
resolution offered by Mr. Chandler,
would respectfully report;
That they have had the same under
consideration, and are of the opinion
that the action therein proposed is
not only eminently proper under
existing circumstances, but imperatively
demanded by the best interests of
the people of the whole Union, im-
perially, as they are, by the mal pol-
icy of a revolutionary party that now
control the United States Govern-
ment.

The Federal Government was es-
tablished by States, alike equal and
independent, for certain specific pur-
poses, with powers specifically enu-
merated in the Constitution, and such
powers as were necessary to carry in-
to effect and to execute the specified
powers, each State retaining its origi-
nal dignity and equality; and reserv-
ing to itself all powers not delegated
by the Constitution to the General
Government, nor prohibited to the
several States. In this residuary
mass of powers was included the right
of each State to prescribe the qualifi-
cations of its electors, to establish
and regulate its own domestic policy,
to secure protection to the lives, lib-
erties, and property of its citizens,
and provide for the administration of
justice between them according to its
own laws, and through the agency of
its own tribunals. Besides this reser-
vation of powers to the States respec-
tively, they mutually guaranteed to
each other, by constitutional law,
in which the plighted faith of each
and all the States was pledged in the
most solemn manner, by the ratifica-
tion of the Constitution, that every
State should be entitled to representa-
tion in the House of Representatives
in proportion to its population,
and that no State should be deprived
of its equal suffrage in the Senate
without the consent of such State.

To guard more effectually and care-
fully the liberties of a free people, all
the individual rights which have been
esteemed essential to the freedom and
security of the citizen, from the days
of magno charta to the present time,
were carefully and specifically enu-
merated in the Constitution, and de-
clared to be forever sacred and invio-
late.

Organized on these principles, the
Federal Government, at the com-
mencement of the terrific and sangui-
nary conflict through which we have
recently passed, by its executive, and
with unanimity rarely, if ever be-
fore, presented in its legislative de-
partment, solemnly declared to the
people of the United States and to
the civilized world that the war was
waged in no spirit of oppression, nor

for purpose of conquest or subjugation,
nor for the purpose of over-
throwing or interfering with the rights
or established institutions of the
States, but to defend and maintain
the Constitution, and to preserve the
Union with all its dignity and the
equality and rights of the several
States unimpaired; and that so soon
as these objects were accomplished,
the war ought to cease."

Was this pledge made in good faith?
It was, the honor of the whole party
stands pledged to its redemption.
It was made to deceive, a blush of
shame should mantle the cheeks of
every man engaged in perpetrating so
gross a fraud and falsehood.

Influenced by these oft-repeated
assurances of fidelity to constitution-
al obligation on the part of the exe-
cutive and legislative departments of
the General Government, thousands
and tens of thousands of our patri-
otic citizens sprang to arms, with a
promptness unparalleled in the his-
tory of nations. They cheerfully met
and bore all the dangers and priva-
tions of a long and bloody war, and
laid down their lives a willing sacri-
fice upon the altar of their country.

The struggle was one unprecedent-
ed in the annals of the human race.
Thousands of gallant and heroic
braves on both sides of the conflict
met on the sanguinary battle-field,
where American gallantry and valor
were shown in such glory as the
world had never before witnessed.

The Federal armies by their over-
whelming numbers and power, were
at last triumphant. It was then the
soldiers of the competing armies
struck hands in friendly greeting, and
brave and chivalrous brothers, so re-
cently arrayed on the battle-field,
held friendly converse. It had been
proclaimed the fight was not to de-
grade and subjugate our southern
brothers, but to vindicate the supre-
macy of law and to uphold the Con-
stitution of the country, that all might
enjoy its protecting shield, its privi-
leges and its blessings.

The Federal soldier pointed with
pride to oft-repeated pledges of the
Government to give the Southern sol-
dier assurances of magnanimity and
amnesty which awaited him. The
Southern soldier has grounded his
arms, returned to the peaceful walks
in society, acknowledging his obedi-
ence to law and allegiance to the
Government.

Notwithstanding the plighted faith
of the Government through its de-
partments, at the beginning and dur-
ing the contest, which every consid-
eration of honor, truth and justice re-
quired an observance of the party
now controlling the Government has
astounded not only the people of this
country, but those of the civilized
world, by a series of unparalleled
usurpation of power. There has been
perpetrated the most shameful disre-
gard of constitutional obligations, the
most flagrant violations of individual
and State rights, to be found in the
history of civilized nations. They
have invaded the holy sanctuaries of
religion, and have attempted to
abridge its freedom by imprisoning
ministers of the gospel, and by im-
posing humiliating oaths as a pre-re-
quisite to the performance of their sa-
cred and holy mission. They have
condemned them to cruel and uncon-
ditional penalties for disregarding
their despotic and tyrannical behests.
They have consigned citizens into
dungeons, without making known the
charges or proceeding by due process
of law. They have suspended and
denied the privilege of the writ of
habeas corpus, that golden key pre-
pared by our fathers to unlock the
barricade to give the citizen the right to
be heard in his defense.

They have denied to the citizen the
ancient mode and sacred right of
trial by a jury of his peers, and tried
him before tribunals unknown to the
Constitution and laws of his country,
and condemned him to ignominious
punishment and to death. They have
subjected him to unreasonable and
arbitrary searches and seizures, in
shameless contempt of the Consti-
tution. When the people have assem-
bled together peaceably to consult,
to remonstrate, and to protest against
these wrongs and kindred grievances,
and propose measures for the public
welfare, or through the press, that ter-
ror to tyrants, or at the ballot-box,
their assemblies have been dispersed
by the bayonet, the press has been
suppressed, and the exercise of the
elective franchise made a miserable
farce.

Some of the bravest officers who
lavished their blood in the cause of
the Government and the Constitution
who dared to have the boldness and
manhood to raise their voices to mani-
fest a just and proud indignation
against these lawless acts of injury

founded in despotism, had their bad-
ges of war ruthlessly torn from them,
and they dismissed from service with-
out accusation or trial, or banished,
imprisoned or exiled. Against all
acts of oppression Kentucky enters
her solemn protest. But it is said
these wrongs and outrages are ac-
companied by extenuating circum-
stances, to be found in the wild-
spread popular excitement which pre-
valued the popular mind during the
existence of a gigantic civil war.
They were certainly less observed
and less heeded in the midst of the
clash of arms. But the reflecting
statesman, the anxious patriot, jealous
of the liberties of the country, and
desirous to promote the happiness
and prosperity of his race, had a
right to expect, with a return of peace,
honor, justice, reason, humanity and
constitutional law, would resume their
places; and insure an honest re-tem-
poration of the solemn pledges of the
Government. But quite the contra-
ry is the fact. The people have now
more serious cause for alarm for their
liberties, arising from the fact that
still bolder and more defiant strides
in the direction of imperial despotism
have been taken by the dominant
party since the close of the war.

In addition to the stamp act and
the civil rights bill, which undertook
to prescribe rules of evidence in the
State courts, we have the freedman's
bureau bill, and bills of kindred char-
acter. They have assumed to abro-
gate State laws made pursuant to
State Constitutions; thus impairing
the independence of the State judi-
ciary. They pronounce as a rule of
evidence that negroes shall give evi-
dence between white men. All this
is done under pretense of an exist-
ing necessity to protect the negro in
his freedom, and that despite Execu-
tive vetoes. They have sent into the
States a multitude of officers to har-
ass the people and eat out their sub-
stance, under the pretense of its
necessity to protect the labor and regu-
late the law of contract for the black
man. These are acts distasteful to
the people and destructive of the
best interest of that race whose inter-
ests they profess to care for and pro-
tect.

By congressional law and execu-
tive pledges of pardon, amnesty and
restoration of the Southern States to
all their political rights, were solemnly
made. The olive branch thus held
out their arms and submit to the laws
and the Constitution. Yet they deny
to those States representation, whilst
they impose on them direct taxation
in violation of a plain provision of
the Constitution. They assume these
are not States of the Union, but are
territories, conquered and held by
the laws and right of war. What is
that less than an avowed declaration
of a dissolved Union? The Constitu-
tion provides that representation and
direct taxation shall be apportioned
among the several States of the
Union according to population. They
are held to be States for taxation, but
not States entitled to representation.
If they are States for one purpose,
they are States for all the purposes
of the Constitution. They subject
the people of the Southern States to
onerous taxation and oppressive pro-
tective tariff laws, whilst they keep
suspended over their heads the sword
of Damocles, in the form of cruel
and unnecessary laws for the confis-
cation of their property, and execute
them by force without trial and con-
viction. They have introduced odious
political test oaths, decided now
to be unconstitutional. They have
appropriated millions of the private
property of non-combatant citizens
to the public use without compensa-
tion; in some instances imposing hu-
milating oaths as a condition prece-
dent to the receiving pay for prop-
erty acknowledged to have been taken
for the public use.

They present and seek to secure
the ratification of amendments to the
Constitution which strike at the fun-
damental principles in our structure
of government, by duress, force and
political torture of the Southern peo-
ple. They seek to degrade and to
ostracise white men, whilst they in-
sist on the enfranchisement and ele-
vation of the negro; thus they seek
to substitute vice and ignorance for
virtue and intelligence, as an element
to control the destinies of this nation.
Could there be presented a proposi-
tion more dangerous to civil liberty
and the principles on which our Gov-
ernment was founded than that in-
volved in a great historical fact, now
presented before us, of a civil war
closed between sections, and the con-
quering section demanding and seek-
ing to coerce vital and radical chang-
es in our form of government, irre-
spective of the voluntary will of the
conquered section? Establish that as

a precedent, and you at once inaugu-
rate a government of force, and es-
tablish it on the ruins of a govern-
ment of will. It is the great princi-
ple involved which determines the
people of Kentucky firmly to reject
and to resist these innovations on the
principles of their fathers.

A government administered on the
eternal principles of truth, honor, jus-
tice and mercy, will never fail to com-
mand the respect, the love, the veneration
and allegiance of the people. A
government administered on the
principle of fraud, falsehood, tyranny
and oppression, will never fail to lose
the confidence, respect and veneration
of the people.

The good and true men of all parties
congratulate the country that
amidst the strife of contending parties,
that branch of the Government,
intended to shield the citizen from
oppression—the Supreme Court—
has manifested a capacity and a will-
ingness to interpose between this
storm of party passion and the citi-
zen by throwing its protecting mantle
around him as a shield from oppres-
sion. The hopes of the country now
rest on that department as the sheet-
anchor to steady the vessel of State,
and make sure its moorings. That
court has stricken down that hydra-
headed monster, the trial of the citizen
by military commission and establish-
ed his right to be heard before his
peers. Whilst thus flushed with hope
at the appearance of a ray of light
bursting through the lowering clouds
of war and domestic strife, a gloom
of foreboding obtrudes upon the
minds of the people by the knowl-
edge of the fact, that four of the
judges of that august tribunal fall
in meeting the grave questions which
are being presented. The intensity
of that gloom is increased by a
knowledge of the fact that there are
intimations that it is the purpose of
the party in power to reorganize that
court, and thus subordinate that de-
partment to the will of each success-
ful faction and party. Accomplish
that and our fair temple of liberty
crumbles in ruins, and beneath its
fall will be crushed man's last hope
for freedom.

But there exist other causes for
alarm. It is the settled policy of the
party in power that the people of the
Southern States shall not be repre-
sented in Congress until after the
next Presidential election, if then,
and shall be excluded from participa-
tion in the election of President.
The impeachment of the President,
to be tried by the Senate in the ab-
sence of representation of the South-
ern States, has assumed a shape to
authorize a belief that it is deter-
mined on as a part of their policy. A
demonstration has been made which
would lead to the conclusion that a
perpetual Congress is part of the po-
litical programme of the party in
power. It is, too, boldly insisted by
some of the most distinguished lead-
ers of the party, that a ratification
of the proposed amendment to the
Constitution by three-fourths of the
States now represented in Congress
will make it part of the Constitution.

If this policy, or any two or three
of its main features, shall be carried
into practical execution, it will be
difficult to exclude the belief that it
will result in a sanguinary conflict of
arms, and establish dissolution as a
fixed fact. Will it be less than a
proclamation by the representatives
of a majority of States and peoples
that the Union is dissolved? The
South insisted on a dissolved Union
on the establishment of the Confed-
erate government. If the North now,
by an overwhelming vote, shall by its
acts recognize the existence of eleven
of the States, once of the Union,
you have the concurrent acts of nearly
every State in the Union (Ken-
tucky, Maryland and Delaware form-
ing the exception) uniting in the ac-
knowledgment of a dissolved Union.
The compact of Union is the Consti-
tution. That has been ignored and
disregarded in all its essential cove-
nants of mutuality. It cannot be de-
nied, that, if all the States in the
Union were represented in a Nation-
al Convention, they might dissolve
the compact and remand the confer-
red powers to the States respectively.
Why should this be so? It is because
they would represent the sovereignty
of the separate States in its original
and unlimited capacity. The sov-
ereignty of the States thus united could
propose for another form of govern-
ment; but as the States would then
assume their originally separate and
independent sovereignties, it would
require the concurrent action of the
several States to establish another
Union. The present Constitution
was established on that principle.
Admit, for argument sake, it requires
the will of the people of the several

Cynthiana News Job Office.

JOB PRINTING:

SUCH AS

Posters, Labels, Programmes, Business Cards,
Head Bills, Visiting Cards, Circulars, Ball
Tickets, Blanks, Party Tickets, Bill Heads,
Funeral Tickets.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of
BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY

States to dissolve the compact or
Union; that will may be made known
in the regular form of a convention.
The will of the people of the several
States is reflected and represented in
a more qualified and restricted sense
through their Representatives in
Congress. Suppose that it will is
manifested by denying to individuals
and the peoples of States, parties to
the compact, rights and privileges
plainly and unmistakably guaranteed
by the compact; what would be the
legal and political effect may or may
not be a judicial question. A com-
pact between sovereignties is an en-
tirety, and must be observed by all to
be binding on all.

We have established a common ar-
bitrator—the Supreme Court; and as to
all questions coming within the juris-
diction, all good citizens ought to
submit to its decision. But there are
political rights secured to the States,
where no common arbitrator has been
agreed. It may be insisted, if these
rights are ignored, denied, and trampled
on by a dominant party in other
States, such acts of the dominant party
whose redress is asked in the proper
mode, and refused until patience
and forbearance under oppression
and wrong ceases to be a virtue, ab-
solves the oppressed party or parties
from any further obligation to observe
the terms of the compact. The most
charitable construction which can be
placed on the conduct of the domi-
nant party is, that they are acting on
the assumption of a dissolved Union
without the obligations of an oath, to
observe the Constitution; and that
Congress is the supreme law-giver,
and the States are held together by
force. The greatest leader of that
party—Stevens, of Pennsylvania—
has openly avowed the Union was dis-
solved, and his action made comfort-
able to that state of things. If this
revolutionary idea is not arrested,
who can foresee the consequences
that may follow in its train? The
American people are forbearing and
hopeful; but conclusions follow. po-
litical events as certain as water seeks
its level. The most sensitive which
are interwoven in the business trans-
actions of citizens of the United
States at this time is the currency and
national securities. Their destruction
may follow the solution of this po-
litical problem. If so, those who have
sown the seed will reap the harvest.

In this chaotic state of political af-
fairs Kentucky insists on a perfect
union of all the States, with all their
rights and privileges secured by the
Constitution to each State, and is de-
termined now, as heretofore, to stand
firm as a rock in the ocean, bearing
aloft the Constitution as our fathers
made it; and if the temple of civil
liberty erected by their noble hands,
and conceived by their colossal minds
must fall, she will be burned beneath
its ruins. From the warnings we
have, it is our duty to watch with a
jealous and vigilant eye the move-
ments of that party. It has been
truthfully said, "the price of liberty is
eternal vigilance."

It is demonstrable to the most cau-
sal observer of passing political
events, that unless the encroachments
of the party in power upon the re-
served powers of the State can be ar-
rested, it must eventually result in
the destruction of the powers and
rights of the several States secured
by the Constitution, and unite in the
Federal Government all power. In
that event, there will be created a
despotism on the ruins of a mighty
republic, in comparison to which that
of Austria and Russia may be esteem-
ed a blessing.

The evils existing and anticipated
being thus presented, the question
arises, what is the remedy, and how
shall we escape the evils foreboded?
That question baffles the wisest states-
men of this age.

Your Committee would recommend
a National Democratic Convention as
the best remedy to unite all the ele-
ments of opposition into one party,
and make a last and final appeal to
the ballot box. If the lovers of lib-
erty can forget and sink into oblivion
the past, mere personal considerations
in the public good, ignore past par-
ties, party names and party issues,
and, by the adoption of principles on
which all the opposing elements may
unite in one grand and active po-
litical party, having a common purpose,
this swelling tide of despotism may
be rolled back, and its projectors
scattered to the winds.

To effect that object, concert and
co-operation are indispensable; that
can only be effected by a grand coun-
cil as representative men in National
Convention assembled.

Wherefore, the committee recom-
mended the adoption of the resolution
submitted for their consideration.

A CHANCE FOR Great Bargains

CUSON & GARNETT,
CYNTHIANA, KENTUCKY.
ARE now offering their stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
HATS, CAPS,
Quensware, &c.
AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY.

We also offer for sale our STORE ROOM
255 feet, situated on Main Street, one door
from Pike, on reasonable terms. The
house is centrally located, and is suitable
for any business that any one may wish to
engage in. Change of business and location
the reason for selling.

CUSON & GARNETT.
Fall. 1866. Winter.

D. A. GIVENS,

DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic Dry-Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES, CLOAKS, FURS,

Carpeting, Oil Cloth, Jeans,

LINSEY, COTTON YARN,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

ATTENTION is called especially to my
very large and well assorted stock of
DRESS GOODS, Men's wear and Custom
made Boots and Shoes; also, to the fact that
I keep a full stock of Gray's Jeans and stock-
ing yarn. I am selling goods, to cash and
promptly paying buyers at a very small ad-
vance on New York prices. Thankful for
the very liberal patronage extended me and
hopeful of its continuance.

I am most respectfully &c.
D. A. GIVENS.
P. S.—Those of my customers that are in
arrears will come forward and liquidate.
Nov. 8, 1866. D. A. G.

KRUCH & SCHUTZ,

HAVING opened a new establishment on
the corner of Main Street and Court
Square, are prepared to furnish the people
of Cinthiana and vicinity with fresh bread,
fresh Cakes and Pies every evening.

They also keep on hand all kinds of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Grove Oysters, Tobacco & Cigars.

Parties and Families will be furnished
with all kinds of Cakes and Confectionaries.
Wedding Cakes, &c., made to order.

The public are respectfully invited to call
and examine their stock.

April 12, 1866—tf.

Millersburg Female College.

THE twenty-sixth session of this in-
stitution will open on MONDAY, Jan.
1st, 1867, and continue twenty weeks.

Tuition 15, 20 and 25 dollars, according
to advancement. Board \$5 50 per week, every
thing furnished. Quality of the fees are
the required in advance, and the balance at the
end of half the session.

For further information apply to
J. T. HAMILTON, Principal.
Millersburg, Ky.—Jan 17-67

THE IMPROVED CHURN!

H. Whistler's Patent.

THIS is the greatest improvement of the
age for house-keepers, and no firm-
house should be without the Churn a mo-
ment.

Mr. A. D. Bayless, of this county, is the
Agent, and letters addressed to him at Cin-
sville will find him. Jan. 3-67-tf.

Seal Barley for Sale.

SEVERAL hundred bushels of No. 1
Spring Barley for sale.
Enquire of R. R. Agt's Station.
Jan. 17-67-3t.

Particular Notice.

All who are indebted to us will please call
and settle forthwith. C. & G.
Jan. 3-67-td.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER, for sale

at the Drug Store of

May 24, 1866. HUBT. W. SHAWHAN.

SHELLED Oats, Shorts and Bran for sale

by PECK & VANHOOK.

Dec. 13, 1866.

H. C. NEBEL,

Confectionery & Grocery

(Opposite Court-House.)

Main Street, Cinthiana, Ky.

HIS friends and the public generally

will find it to their interest to call and

purchase their supplies. His tobacco and

cigars are of the finest quality.

The best quality of Lager Beer for

sale by the glass. may 31-66

PLOWS & BLACKSMITHING

BERRY'S STATION, KY.

I WILL have for sale by the time the farm-

ing people need them, about Fifty Plows

—two and one together with plenty of jump-

ing shovel plow, which will be sold to suit

purchasers.

Also—All kinds of custom work in the

blacksmith line, will be done on the shortest

notice.

Terms cash, after the 1st day of January.

dec 13-66 w6 Z. A. GODMAN.

Please Notice.

STRAYED or Stolen from the undersigned

living near Livingston's Station on the

Ky. C. R. R., on Friday night last, one

Bay mare four years old, 15 hands high. She

has been blind and doctored but carries her

tail very low—newly shod all round when

she left no other marks remembered. She

was purchased last county court day at

Paris, Bourbon County, and if not stolen is

probably making her way back in that di-

rection. Any information left at the News

Office, or communicated to the undersigned

at the above Station will be thankfully re-

ceived. G. K. DILLIS.

Jan. 21, 1867.

THE CYNTHIANA NEWS

CYNTHIANA, KY.

THURSDAY, : : : : Feb. 21, 1867

A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.

The democracy of Harrison met in convention on County Court Day. It was a large and harmonious body of the bold yeomanry, and they came together as they were wont to do before the abolitionists had usurped the government, destroyed the constitution, and set the laws of God at defiance. A more honest law-abiding, christian-looking body of men never came together in the glorious and chivalric old county of Harrison. Among many other matters of importance that was transacted, we will mention the fact that an enthusiastic endorsement was given to Gen. Lucius Dasha, for Congress. The Harrison delegation go to Carrollton, on the 28th inst., instructed for that gentleman for Congress. We hope to hear of his nomination.

The convention then recommended I. T. Martin, for the Senate, and afterward appointed the second Monday in March as a suitable time for holding a Senatorial convention, in Cinthiana. The Senatorial District consists of Harrison, Scott, and Robertson, and the democracy of either of these counties, we hope will attend to the selection of delegates for the second Monday gathering. The people of Harrison have had but little to say about their representative in the Senate for the last eight years. It seems that the man who represents, or mis-represents, as the case may be, this people in the State Senate, received his nomination mostly from the people of Bracken county, and his election too, for if we have been correctly informed, the people of Harrison were not permitted to vote, for fear they might vote wrong. The niggers were here with powder and ball, protecting the best government "vat never vash." It is now time that we as a county should be heard, and have a Senator from our own firesides and take another and stronger bond in the government of our fathers.—We should all be jealous of our rights and careful to defend them whenever they are assailed. We notice with regret that some men, (we doubt their manhood,) fear to express their sentiments with reference to constitutional measures. Such men are unworthy the confidence of their fellows, and deserve nothing but execrations.

The following extract is published for the benefit of all backboneless, and weak-kneed people:

"We might perhaps with truth affirm, that all nations do, at all times, enjoy exactly as much liberty as they deserve, and no more. But it is evident this observation applies only to those nations that are strong enough to maintain their independence; because a country may be overwhelmed by a powerful neighbor, as Greece by Turkey, Italy by France; or a state may be made the victim of a combination of other states, as Poland, or Saxony, or Genoa; and it is not meant to affirm that all of these enjoy as much liberty as they deserve; for nations, as well as individuals, are not exempted from some evils, for the causes of which they cannot justly accuse themselves. But if we return to our first position, we might perhaps with truth affirm, that France, in the commencement of her revolution, was too mad, that during the reign of terror she was too cowardly, and under the despotism of Napoleon, too ambitious, to be worthy of so great a blessing as liberty. She is now gradually becoming more rational, and in the same proportion more free. Of some of the other nations of Europe we might observe, that Portugal and Spain are to ignorant and bigoted for freedom, 'populus vult decipi' (the people are willing to be deceived,) that Russia is too barbarous; and Turkey, in all points, too debased, and too brutalized, to deserve to be free; for as the physically blind can have no light, so the intellectually blind can have no liberty; Germany, inasmuch as she seems to merit freedom the most, will probably first attain it; but not by assassination; for power uses the dagger, when despair uses the sword. In England we enjoy quite as much liberty as we are 'worthy' or capable of, if we consider the strong and deep ramifications of that corruption that pervades us. It is a corruption not restricted to the representative, but commencing with the constituent; and if the people are sold by others, it is because they have first sold themselves. If mercy is doubly

blest, corruption is doubly cursed; cursed be it then, both "in him that gives, and in him that takes," for no man falls without a stumbling-block nor yields without a tempter. In confirmation of what has been advanced above, we might also add, that all national benefits, of which liberty is the greatest, form as complete and visible a part of God's moral administration already begun, as those blessings that are particular and individual; we might even say that the former are more promptly and punctually bestowed than the latter; because nations, in their national capacity, can exist only on earth; and therefore, it is on earth alone, that as nations, they can be punished or rewarded; but individuals will exist in another state, and in that they will meet a full and final retribution. It is a moral obligation, therefore, on nations, to defend their freedom, and by defending, to deserve it. Noble minds, when struggling for their liberties, often save themselves by their firmness, and always inspire others by their example. Therefore, the reign of terror to which France submitted, has been justly termed "the reign of cowardice." One knows not which most to execrate; the nation that could submit to suffer such atrocities, or that low and bloody-thirsty demagogue that could inflict them. France in succumbing to such a wretch as Robespierre, exhibited not her patience, but her pusillanimity. I have read of a king of Spain, who having inadvertently expressed some compassion for one of the victims at an auto de fe, was condemned to lose one quart of his blood, which the inquisitor-general insisted should be publicly burnt by the hands of the common hangman, in the great square of Madrid. Here again, we know not which most to despise, the monarch that could submit to such a sentence, or the proud priest that could pronounce it; and the most galling of all fetters, those riveted by superstition, well befitted that people, that could tamely behold such an insult offered to their king. This then seems to be the upshot of what has been advanced, that liberty is the highest blessing that a nation can enjoy; that it must be first deserved before it can be enjoyed, and that it is the truest interest of the prince, no less than of the people, to employ all just and honest means, that it may be both deserved and enjoyed. But as civil liberty is the greatest blessing, so civil discord is the greatest curse, that can befall a nation; and a people should be as cautious of straining their privilege, as a prince his prerogative; for the true friend of both, knows that either, if they submit to encroachments to-day, are only preparing for themselves greater evils for to-morrow—humiliation or resistance. But as corruption cannot thrive where none will submit to be corrupted, so also oppression cannot prosper, where none will submit to be enslaved. Rome had ceased to be tenanted by Romans, or Nero would not have dared to amuse himself with his fiddle, nor Caligula with his horse."

The following letter has been received by one of the constituents of the Hon. A. H. Ward, member of Congress from the Sixth District:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The Legislature, it seems, has fixed the 4th of May next as the time for holding the Congressional election in Kentucky, and the Louisville Courier states that a convention will be held in Carrollton, on the 28th of this month, to select a candidate to represent the Sixth District in the next Congress; Having received numerous letters from partial friends urging me to submit my name to the Convention as a candidate for the nomination and re-election, it is due to them, and my constituents generally, to say that I most respectfully decline to urge any claims that I may be supposed to have for a re-election, and, in doing so, I must be permitted to express my sincere gratitude to the noble and patriotic constituency whose confidence and partiality conferred upon me the honorable position I now hold. I hope I may be pardoned for stating briefly some of the reasons which have induced me to pursue this course. Prominent among them is my firm belief that in the present unfortunate condition of parties and public sentiment, (as I have learned it through the public prints, and from the few persons I have met from Kentucky,) I can be of more service at home than in Congress. We must be in perfect harmony and affiliation with the great National Democratic party; it is the only party that has been able to maintain its political organization amid the storm of Radical fanaticism which has overwhelmed all other parties in its mad tumult. That party needs recruits in the States north of the Ohio river. We must lengthen the arm of that wing of the party in order to obtain saving power. It therefore behooves us to shape our course in Kentucky, (as well as other Southern States) so as to give the greatest possible amount of encouragement and strength to our Northern friends. Perfect unity among ourselves is in-

dispensable to accomplish these objects. We should present to the Northern Democracy an unbroken front, with no stragglers in the rear; let them see that the people of our noble old Commonwealth, at least, are perfectly "reconstructed" on a Union basis, and are ready to battle in the cause of civil liberty, and to march to the ballot-box in solid phalanx in a final effort to rescue the Constitution of our fathers from the hands of the spoilers, and restore the blessings of liberty, peace and prosperity to the whole nation. I shall cheerfully support the nominee of our Congressional Convention, and also the nominee of the 22d of February Convention. I only ask and hope that our friends will exercise a wise discretion in the selection; and if any discord shall unfortunately divide the opponents of Radicalism in Kentucky, I will freely devote all of the humble ability and influence I may possess in the attempt to cure it.

Yours respectfully,
A. H. WARD.

According to the New Apportionment bill, Harrison, Scott and Bourbon counties will compose the 22nd Senatorial District.

OIL IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.—We learn from the Carlisle Mercury that oil has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Jerry Prather, four miles from Lower Blue Licks. The spring will yield a barrel per day. The farm has been leased by men who wish to organize a company for further development.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette telegraphs on Sunday night as follows:

THE PRESIDENT FIRM.

The President, in consultation with high officials Friday, stated positively that he utterly repudiated the statements that he had offered terms of compromise, but that, on the contrary, he held firmly to his policy. Justice to a part of the Republicans drawn into the late meetings, demands the explanation that they were distinctly and repeatedly assured that the President authorized the persons, who assumed to act on his part, to say that he, Johnson, was willing to agree on the basis of the constitutional amendment and impartial suffrage, and some of the Republican leaders who went to the meeting did so in good faith, believing Johnson was coming over to them, notwithstanding the President positively denies it. It is certain that he has been a party to creating a strong impression that he was ready to abandon his opposition to Congress. The opinion is strengthening that the whole thing, on Johnson's side, was a trick to secure delay.

NEW ORLEANS MULE MARKET.—The Picayune of February 5th says that the previous day the trade in mules was quite brisk. The sales reached 150 head, at prices ranging from \$160 to \$250, which is the outside figure for first class four-year-old Kentucky broke mules.

A: the stock landing, Inskip sold 11 head of fair Illinois mules, from the Dowling House farm, at \$172 50. Also two at \$200. Evans sold 12 head of fair Kentucky mules at \$190, to J. B. Sterling, Point Coupee. Also, 11 head of first-rate at \$240.

Hall sold 30 head of No. 1 Kentucky mules at \$250, to Truro, St. James parish.

Huston sold 20 head to Leonard, for a planter, at \$160. These are Indiana stock, and are classed common to fair.

Same sold 10 head, to go to Issaquena county, Miss., at \$165. Also, four head at 175 dollars, shipped to Bridge's landing.

Ragan & Glass, on Baronne street sold 14 head at 180 dollars, for the Ouachita river country.

A Trivett's stables, on Baronne st., 20 head, common to fair, sold for from 175 to 180 dollars.

At Pogue's J. Wolford sold 15 head fair Missouri stock for 185 to 190 dollars. The stock left over is light, not more than 150 head good mules, and 200 common to fair on the market.

A Southern paper says that when a Virginia woman was singing rebel songs to General Grant recently, he asked her if she knew he was a Yankee. "No," she replied, "I thought you were a gentleman."

An old minister enforced the necessity of difference of opinion by argument; "Now, if everybody had been of my opinion, they would all have wanted my old woman."

One of the deacons, who sat just behind him, responded; "Yes; and if everybody was of my opinion, nobody would have her."

We learn from the Hickman (Ky.) Courier that Hiram Lodge No. 1, Good Templars, which was organized in that town about three months ago, through the energy of six or seven persons, now numbers about one hundred and fifty members, and its influence is very observable in that community.

A gentleman from Bath county informs us that upon Saturday last, Capt. Ellsworth, well-known as Morgan's Telegraph operator, and called in that command, "Lightning," shot and instantly killed a young man named James Smothers, in the streets of Sharpsburg. The killing seems to have been without provocation. An attempt to arrest Ellsworth was made, but he succeeded in fighting his way out of Sharpsburg, receiving a slight wound himself, and having his horse killed under him. A reward has been offered for his arrest.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Ellsworth was arrested in this county yesterday morning, by Deputy Marshal Croghan, and was brought to this city and lodged in jail.—Observer & Reporter.

Thad. Stevens's infamous bill establishing a military government for the South, and ignoring every particle of State right, passed the Rump Congress on the 13th inst.—yeas 109; nays, 55.

The wife of General Sickles, who became so noted some years ago in connection with the killing of Philip Barton Key, died in N. York Wednesday.

At Danville upon Saturday evening, the 16th., a mob went to the jail and took out a man named Courier, accused of horse stealing, tried him, and found him not guilty; they then pursued his brother, who had been bailed to answer for a similar crime, overtook him at Parksville, and hanged him.—Observer & Reporter.

COAL!

THE undersigned having established a Coal Yard in Cinthiana, is now prepared to supply the citizens of the City and vicinity with Coal in any quantity. Youighoughy—Cannel—Pomeroy and Kanawha Coals, will be kept constantly on hand.

Coal delivered with despatch.
may 31-66 H. D. FRISBIE.

COAL!

WE are prepared to furnish Coal by the car loads or in less quantities at lowest market prices. PECK & VANHOOK,
December 20, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that they are prohibited from hunting or passing through my place, under a penalty of prosecution according to law.
fecl3-66m8 ROBT. SCOTT.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY for SALE.

I have determined to sell my property in Cinthiana, which consists of Three Houses, two of them Frame, and one Brick, situated on the North East corner of Main and Pleasant streets.

The Brick is a good dwelling House, containing some five or six rooms, and in excellent condition. It is now occupied by Dr. McNew. The Doctor's office is in the corner building and Mr. Richard Cummins occupies the third house as a Furniture and undertakers establishment.

This property is situated in an excellent portion of the city of Cinthiana, and is valuable. Those desiring to purchase will address me at Centreville, Bourbon County Ky. My residence is at Jacksonville.
jan 28-66 MARY PALMER.

Great Bargains in Cloaks & Furs

MRS. L. BENTS,

Corner Pike & Walnut Sts., Cinthiana.

I now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Cloaks and Furs in the city, which she is selling at greatly reduced prices. Also, a nice assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Cloak and Dress trimmings of the latest novelties, always on hand. We keep well posted in the frequent changes of fashion, and all new designs can be purchased here as soon as they make their appearance in the large cities.

Ladies will do well to call and examine my stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere! Nov. 29, 1866.

Miss G. A. Richardson

TEACHER OF

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Rooms at Mrs. W. L. Northcutt's.

TERMS.

Piano, Guitar, and Operatic Singing; (20 weeks, two lessons per week.) \$20.

Use of instruments for practicing five dollars per term.

Please remember, no deduction except in case of protracted illness.

Miss Richardson will order music for those who wish it, on the shortest possible notice.
jan 31-66m.

HARDWARE.

LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, EVERYTHING in the building line. Guns and Pistols. Large assortment of table cutlery at reduced prices. Agricultural implements of all kinds. "Flunks Plows." The best water-drawer in the country. Our stock of hand-saws is full and complete.

I. T. MARTIN.

jan 31-tf.

100 Barrels Extra Flour for sale by

PECK & VANHOOK.

Whiskers And Mustaches!!

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEIGNE'S Restorative Capillaire, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address: BERGER, SHUTTS & CO. Chemists, No. 245 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.
jan. 10-67-1m.

AJ. HOOK'S LIVERY STABLE
UP TOWN, PARIS, KY.

KEEPS for hire Saddle Horses, Buggies and Hacks.

S. BACHMAN,

-WITH-

S. EHRLMAN,

DEALER IN

READY MADE CLOTHING

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS & VALISES

Old stand of Frank & Sheffman,

PARIS, KY.

Piece Goods always on hand and made up to order.

nov 1-66

NOTICE.—Having been appointed Assistant Assessor for the county of Harrison, I can be found at all times at my office in the Courthouse, immediately above the office of the County Judge.

M. L. BROADWELL.

October 13, 1866 oct 13-66

COVINGTON and CINCINNATI

H. DREXELIUS,

DEALER IN Ready-Made Clothing and Gent's

Furnishing Goods.

South-East corner Madison and Sixth

Street, Covington, Ky. Jan. 24, 1867.

ART GALLERY,

MADISON ST., NEAR THE CORNER OF PIKE,

Covington, Ky.

P. BURGETT & CO., Proprietors.

Superior Card Photographs and Ambro-

types taken in every style.

Pictures taken in Rings, Locks and Breast

Pins, Old Daguerrotypes and Photographs

copied and enlarged to any size. Pictures

taken as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

PICTURES MAILED to any part of the

country.

NOTICE.—We keep the Negative for six

months. Persons wishing more photographs

printed, will please send to the Gallery, or

address Box 200, stating Name and the

Month it was taken in. may 10-66

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS.

Cotton Beans and Frames, Cotton, Hay and

Rag Presses, Warehouse Trucks,

Baggage Barrows, Copying

Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MOISE & CO.,

125 Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

febl-66, 1

E. McDANIEL,

WITH

S. EISEN, AGENT,

Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Clothing,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, &c.,

